

Oxford Democrat.

No. 37, Vol. 2, New Series.

Paris, Maine, Tuesday, January 17, 1843.

Old Series, No. 48, Vol. 9.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT,

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY

George W. Allen,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:—One Dollar and Fifty cents in advance. Advertisements inserted on reasonable terms; the Proprietor not being accountable for any error beyond the amount charged for the advertisement. A reasonable deduction will be made for cash in advance, and no credit will be given for a longer period than three months.

COMMUNICATIONS AND LETTERS on business must be Post-Paid to insure attention.

Book and Job Printing

Executed with neatness and dispatch.

POETRY.

[From the Democratic Review for January, 1843.]

MINISTERING ANGELS.

BY EMILY E. CHURCH.

MOTHER, has the dove that nestled
Lovingly upon thy breast,
Folded up its little pinion,
And in darkness gone to rest?
Nay, the grave is dark and dreary,
But the lost one is not there;
Hear'st thou not its gentle whisper,
Floating on the ambient air?
It is near thee, gentle mother,
Near thee at the evening hour;
Its soft kiss is in the zephyr,
It looks up from every flower.

And when, Night's dark shadows fleeing,
Low thou bendest thee in prayer,
And thy heart feels nearest heaven,
Then thy angel babe is there.
Maiden, has thy noble brother,
On whose manly form thine eye
Loy'd full oft in pride to linger,
All unaided on thy way?
On whose heart thou could'st rely,
Though all other hearts deceived thee,
All proved hollow, earth grew drear;
Whose protection, ever o'er thee,
Hid thee from the world's sneer,—
Has he left thee here to struggle,
All unaided on thy way?

Nay, he still can guide and guard thee,
Still thy faltering steps can stay;
Still when danger hovers o'er thee,
He than danger is more near;
When in grief thou'st none to pity,
He, the sainted, marks each tear.
Lover, is the light extinguished,
Of the gem that in thy heart
Hidden deeply to thy being
All its sunshine could impart?
Look above! 'tis burning brighter
Than the stars of heaven;
And to light thy dangerous pathway,
All its new-found glory gives.

With the sons of earth commingling,
Thou the joy'st one mayest forget,
Bright eyes flashing, tresses waving,
May have power to win thee yet;
But 'twill whisper in thy ear,
And in silence, and at midnight,
Thou wilt know she hovers near.
Orphan, thou most sorely stricken
Of the mourners thronging earth,
Clouds half veil thy brightest sunshine,
Sadness mingles with thy mirth.
Yet, altho' that gentle bosom,
Which has pillow'd oft thy head,
Now is cold, thy mother's spirit
Cannot rest among the dead.

Still her watchful eye is o'er thee,
Through the day, and still at night,
Hers the eye that guards thy slumber,
Making thy young dreams so bright.
O! the friends the friends we've cherish'd,
How we weep to see them die—
All unthinking they're the angels,
That will guide us to the sky!

On our rosy homeward, we halted at a spot
where a novel scene once occurred, and which
was described by an individual who witnessed it
when a boy. Near a very small fountain, which
was shown to me, stood a camel-thorn tree, (aca-
cia giraffae). It was a stiff tree, about twelve
feet high, with a flat, bushy top. Many years ago,
the relier, then a boy, was returning to his vil-
lage, and having turned aside to the fountain for
a drink, lay down on the bank and fell asleep.
Being awake by the burning rays of the sun, he
saw through the bush behind which he lay, a giraffe
browsing at ease on the tender shoots of the
tree, and to his horror, a lion, creeping like a
cat, only a dozen yards from him, preparing to
pounce on his prey. The lion eyed the giraffe
for a few moments, gave his body a shake, and
he bounded into the air, to seize the head of the
animal, which instantly turned his stately neck;
and the lion, missing his grasp, fell on his back
in the centre of the mass of thorns, like spikes,
and giraffe bounded over the plain. The boy in-
stantly followed his example, expecting, as a mat-
ter of course, that the enraged lion would soon
find his way to the earth.

Some time afterwards, the people of the vil-
lage, who seldom visited that spot, saw the eagles
hovering in the air; and as it is almost always a
certain sign that the lion had killed game, or
some animal is lying dead, they went to the place
and sought in vain, till, coming under the lee of
the tree, their olfactory nerves directed them to
where the lion lay dead in his thorny bed. I still
found some of his bones under the tree, and hair
on his branches, to convince me of what I scarce-
ly could have credited. The lion will sometimes
manage to mount the back of a giraffe, and fix-
ing his claws into each shoulder, gnaw away un-
til he reaches the vertebrae of the neck, when
both fall; and oftentimes the lion is lamed for
his trouble. If the giraffe happens to be very
strong, he succeeds in bringing his rider to the
ground. Among those that we shot on our jour-
ney the healed wounds of the lion's claws on the
shoulder and marks of his teeth on the back of
the neck, gave us ocular demonstration that
two of them had carried the monarch of the for-
est upon their backs and yet come off triumph-
antly.—Moffatt's Scenes in Southern Africa.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Members of the Senate
and House of Representatives.

I congratulate you upon the highly favorable
circumstances under which you have assembled.
May not one mode of expressing a sense of gra-
titude on our part, for the great and numberless
blessings of Providence, be happily found in a
quickened diligence and increased faithfulness
in the discharge of our public trusts?

For a particular statement of the condition of
our finances, I refer you to the report of the
Treasurer. It gives me pleasure to be able to
say, that, notwithstanding the embarrassments of
the times, and the considerable falling off in the
estimated revenue from the public lands, the in-
terest on the public debt, with some ten thousand
dollars of the principal, and every other legal
claim upon the Treasury during the past year,
has been promptly paid. To accomplish this, in
part, it is true, a somewhat onerous tax was as-
sessed the last year. But the good sense and
patriotism of the people will never revolt at the
payment of a tax, which they see to be neces-
sary to maintain the faith and credit of the State,
and to support an economical administration of
the Government.

The funded debt of the State is now about
\$1,700,000. That portion of it which was con-
tracted to defray the expense of defending our
frontier from invasion, and protecting the public
property, in 1839, is expected will soon be re-
stored to us by the General Government. The
remainder, incurred for the payment of Bounties
on the production of Wheat and Corn, and to
provide for the ordinary expenses of the Govern-
ment for a series of years without the assessment
of any tax, will have to be provided for in some
other way. That it should be provided for, though
obvious enough, I cannot avoid earnestly pressing
upon your attention. We see how public debt is
repressing the mighty energies, and checking the
progress of some of our sister States in the West.
Improving by such a lesson, let us endeavor to
be rid of ours as soon as practicable.

That a 'National Debt is a National blessing'
I hold to be a political heresy of the most dan-
gerous character. If in some countries, a public
debt, by its extensive ramifications and combina-
tion of interests is made to strengthen the hands
of power, and to prevent revolutions which a
grinding tyranny would otherwise produce, such
arguments can have no application here. With
us, government is not an usurpation. It is not a
power adverse to that of the people, but is a
voluntary institution of their own. It is in fact,
a part of the people themselves; having, with
them, identical interests and common objects.
The enjoyment of equal rights, a common par-
ticipation in the choice of public officers, the
sentiment of patriotism, a general diffusion of in-
telligence, and the prevalence of sound morality,
are far better guaranties for the stability of gov-
ernment, than any that merely mercenary inter-
ests can afford. Here, a large permanent public
debt has no redeeming influences. It is essen-
tially adverse to our true policy and principles—
being incompatible with the highest political ad-
vancement and prosperity of a State. Its con-
tinuance, therefore, when unavoidable, is a mis-
fortune—when otherwise, unjustifiable. I can-
not but hope, that the gradual reduction of our
debt, with a view to its early extinguishment,
will be a leading feature in the policy of all who
may be entrusted with the management of public
affairs.

Among the means at hand for this object, may
be named, the amount soon probably to be re-
ceived from the General Government; which,
saying nothing of the balance of the 'Massa-
chusetts claim,' as it is called, will be over half
a million of dollars. This sum, it is hoped will
be sacredly devoted to the great object of reduc-
ing the public debt. It is true but a small por-
tion of the debt falls due the present year, and
none in 1844—but it is not improbable that ma-
ny persons holding stock redeemable at a future
day, would readily avail themselves of an oppor-
tunity to receive the amount before due. If not,
the money to be received might be invested in
stock of the United States, to be subsequently
sold and the proceeds appropriated to the pay-
ment of the public debt, as, from time to time,
it should fall due.

In carrying out this policy, it will, of course,
be necessary to continue the present tax of two
hundred thousand dollars. The people, seeing it
to be necessary, will bear it cheerfully. If it
was folly to undertake to support government
for a series of years without taxes, the sooner that
folly is atoned for and we adopt a wiser policy,
the better. If it was impolitic to borrow near a
quarter of a million of dollars to pay away in
bounties, to those who, with others, must at some
time be called upon to pay the very debt thus in-
curred, the sooner that payment is accomplished,
the better. Delay will aggravate, rather than
cure the evil.

Let a tax, then, be assessed, which, in con-
junction with the income to be derived from the
tax on banks and with incidental receipts, shall
be sufficient to meet the ordinary expenses of the
government and pay the interest on the public
debt—let the whole amount to be received from
the general government, go towards the reduc-
tion of that debt—let all the net revenue here-
after to accrue from the public lands, be devoted
to the same purpose—let there be no distinction
in the economy practiced in every department of the
government—let all unnecessary drains upon the
treasury be cut off—let there be no indulgence
in wild speculations; nor engaging in fanciful
schemes of 'improvement,' and the happy fruits
of such a policy, I apprehend would soon be ap-
parent to all.

My recommendations of last year in regard to

making the payment of costs in criminal prosecu-
tions a charge upon the respective counties in
which they accrue, and the retaining in the
treasury the amount of the tax on banks for the
payment of the interest on the public debt or
other purposes, I would most respectfully renew.
The views then presented, have gained strength
in my own mind, by time and further reflection.

The report of the Land Agent, which is here-
with transmitted, will exhibit the particular con-
dition of that department. The amount received
by him during the past year, from all sources, is
about \$36,000. This falls considerably short of
what was anticipated; and so far as regards the
amount due for previous sales of land and timber,
the limited collections may be attributed to the
depression of the lumbering business, and great
scarcity of money. That the amount received for
sales made during the year is small, is probably
owing to the narrow limits prescribed to the Land
Agent by the law upon this subject, enacted at the
last regular session, &c. to the terms of sale. I would
respectfully call your attention to the suggestions
of the Land Agent upon this subject. I am con-
strained to believe, that the change in the sys-
tem from granting permits to cut timber upon
the public land, to that of selling the land itself
in mile sections, and that for cash, was injudi-
cious. Under the last system but few sales have
been effected, and but a trifling revenue from
that source can be expected hereafter, if the
present plan be persisted in. A sagacious indi-
vidual would hardly expect to obtain the full val-
ue of property, by a forced sale at auction, re-
quiring payment in cash. How can the public
expect to succeed better in such a policy than in-
dividuals.

The timber upon the public lands is constantly
exposed to danger from fire—and to preserve it
from pillage, surrounded, as many of our tim-
ber townships are, by lands of Massachusetts, upon
which operations are constantly going on, con-
siderable expense. Would it not be better, there-
fore, that the restrictions imposed by the law of
the last session be relaxed—that permits be granted
to an extent corresponding with the demands
of business, and upon more liberal terms, taking
care that the State be fully secured? The avail
will probably be as valuable to us now, to aid in
the reduction of the public debt, as they will be
at any future period. The suggestions of the
Land Agent in regard to roads across our unset-
tled territory—the appointment of Commissioners
to adjust settlers' claims for land under the
late treaty—to the expediency of appropriating a
portion of the school fund, for the benefit of those
who have just become subject to our jurisdiction
and laws—and touching various other matters
pertaining to his department, are highly worthy
of your consideration; to which I would respect-
fully commend them.

The Report of the Adjutant General is here-
with submitted. It is gratifying to perceive, that
an awakened spirit has manifested itself in re-
gard to this truly republican institution, in some
parts of the State. I cherish the hope, this spir-
it may spread until all shall more fully appreciate
the importance of a citizen soldiery, and lend
their efforts, not to ridicule and destroy it, but
to maintain its honor and promote its efficiency
and usefulness.

The law of the revised statutes, which was sus-
pended at the close of the last session, seems to
meet with strong opposition from those who claim
to be the true friends of the Militia. That it has
serious defects, is obvious. And that much of
the opposition to the law of 1834, arose from dis-
satisfaction with the whole militia system, I have
no doubt. Where, however, opinions among
military men are so conflicting, I will do no more,
at the present time, than commend the subject to
your attention, with the hope that you may so
dispose of it, as to secure the good of the militia,
and command general satisfaction.

I also lay before you the reports of the Di-
rectors and Superintendent of the Insane Hospi-
tal.

Treating of matters so deeply interesting to
the cause of humanity, and containing highly
important suggestions and recommendations in
reference to the interests of this noble institu-
tion, these reports cannot fail to secure your earnest
consideration.

The committee appointed under Resolve of
March 18th, 1842, 'to investigate the affairs and
management of the Insane Hospital and for
other purposes,' made a report to the Govern-
or and Council in June last. Three hundred cop-
ies were immediately caused to be printed and
distributed to the members of the Legislature,
agreeably to an order of the House of Represen-
tatives of May 27th, 1842.

A copy of the same is also herewith trans-
mitted.

By a communication from the Secretary of
the Treasury, under date of November 3d, I have
been informed, that under the act of Congress
approved Sept. 4th, 1841, the sum of \$17,554 90
is due to the State of Maine, which will be duly
paid on the application of the authorized Agent
of the State.

In my address to the Legislature at the com-
mencement of its last annual session, I endeavor-
ed to demonstrate, not only the unconstitution-
ality of the Act under which this distribution is
made, but its gross injustice and inexpediency.
The proceeds of the sales of the public lands, it
appears to me, cannot fairly be distinguished
from other monies in the Treasury, so far at least,
as the power of Congress in relation to their ap-
propriation and use is concerned—especially, as
a large portion of the public lands now unsold,
have been acquired by purchase and not by ac-
cession from the States. That the Act involved

the power of taxation for the purpose of distri-
bution, seems evident—a power nowhere confer-
red in the constitution.

The amount thus distributed being needed to
defray the ordinary expenses of the government,
it is clear, that its abstraction from the treasury
creates a void which must necessarily be supplied.
This can only be accomplished by taxation, di-
rect or indirect. For the General Government
therefore, to proffer us a sum of money with one
hand, while the other is employed in withdraw-
ing a much larger amount; pertinaciously insist-
ing, that it is thereby conferring a benefit, is a
palpable trifling with our common sense.

The views then entertained and expressed,
have been confirmed by further reflection; and I
am gratified in being able to add, seem to have
been fortified by resolutions subsequently adopt-
ed by the Legislature.

Regarding the Constitution of the United
States as above all price, believing that its infra-
ction would be poorly compensated by a paltry
dividend of money, I shall appoint no agent to
receive the amount said to be coming to this
State, without express direction to that effect.
In the new apportionment of Representatives
to Congress under the late census, the number
assigned to this State being less than was con-
templated in the acts of March 17th, and May
30th, 1842, further provision by the Legislature
has become necessary. The district, in prefer-
ence to the general ticket system, has heretofore
prevailed in this State, and will, I am persuaded,
continue to give the most general satisfaction.
The peculiar views and interests of the various
parts of the State will, probably, under this mode,
be more truly represented—and the respect also
which is thereby shown for the wishes of a mi-
nority, it is believed, cannot be without its salu-
tary influences.

The question, you will perceive, I regard as
one of expediency merely. For whatever may
be the power of Congress, directly exercised, re-
lative to the formation of representative districts
in the several States, I apprehend it has no power
to direct and prescribe the action of the State
Legislatures. If therefore, your opinion should
determine, from choice, to adopt the district
system, I would suggest, in order to guard a-
gainst a misconstruction of your views, the prop-
riety of making this unconstitutional mandate
of Congress, the subject of remonstrance or protest.

My views in regard to banks and the currency
have been, heretofore, fully expressed in my an-
nual messages. It is unnecessary to repeat them
—and, as they have undergone no change, I have
nothing to add. The report of the Bank Com-
missioners will probably be laid before you at an
early day of the session.

A change in the time of the meeting of the
Legislature, from winter to summer, I continue
to believe would tend to reduce the expenses of
the Government, and in various ways promote
the interests of the State. We are not without
evidence, also, that public opinion is in favor of
such a change. I would therefore, recommend
that the question of an amendment of the Con-
stitution for that purpose, be submitted to the
people.

I transmit herewith, a report, with accompa-
nying documents, of the Commissioners appoint-
ed under Resolve of May 25th, 1842, to confer
with the authorities of the General Government
upon the subject of a proposed settlement of the
North Eastern Boundary of this State, and for
other purposes.

The result and final adjustment of this ques-
tion, even if it should be regarded by the people
of this State as preferable to further procrastina-
tion and another foreign arbitration under pre-
sent auspices, I am persuaded is far different from
what they had anticipated. For myself, I can
truly say, that I have been deeply disappointed,
to use no stronger term. By this, however, I
would not be understood as intending to cast
censure upon the Commissioners of this State.

They were selected by the Legislature as gentle-
men of elevated standing—commanding, in a
high degree, the confidence of the public, and as
eminently qualified for such a service. The cor-
respondence on their part was conducted with
signal ability, and the embarrassments of their
position, and the circumstances by which they
were ultimately induced to submit the question
to the determination of the Senate of the United
States, are fully appreciated. But however their
course may be regarded, the result is, neverthe-
less, a subject of deep disappointment. The
course of the British Government, so far from
having been, as was anticipated, conciliatory and
liberal, was marked by an unyielding and grasp-
ing spirit. Its liberality if any was evinced, was
in unmeaning diplomatic compliment, while its
exactions were in acres and substantial privileges.

For, this State can never admit that the case pre-
sented was one of doubtful title, in which the
adversary parties might reasonably be expected
to compromise by 'splitting the difference.'—
'The relinquishment of a claim therefore, by the
British Government, to a portion of what has
been denominated the disputed territory, cannot
be regarded by us, as in any sense, a concession.
If a portion of this territory was necessary for
the convenience of the British Government, this
State had a right to expect, on its being yielded,
that a full and ample equivalent in other terri-
tory would have been freely tendered. Towards
the fulfillment of such an expectation, there has
not been the slightest approximation.

The indirect overtures on the part of the Brit-
ish Government for an amicable adjustment of
the boundary question, it is well known, were
met on the part of this State, in a spirit of mag-
nanimous forgetfulness of the past, and with a
generous regard to the supposed interests and
wishes of her sister States. Earnestly entreated

by the General Government, and pressed, as she
was by circumstances, she could not hesitate to
place herself in a position admitting of an amia-
ble and honorable settlement of the question,
confidently trusting, that the Government of the
Union, in some of its departments at least, would
secure her from sacrifice. For this step, she has
no cause of self reproach. It was taken under
circumstances that would fully justify its repeti-
tion. How this generosity and confidence on
her part has been rewarded, is seen in the result!
But I forbear to dilate upon the subject, especially
as it would be unavailing. If in this, Maine
has not been treated as she has endeavored to
deserve, it is far from being the first instance.
All her injuries, however, cannot shake her sense
of her duty. As a member of the Union, she
will continue to be, what she has ever been, faith-
ful and true. And if she could be satisfied that
the sacrifice was necessary for the good of the
country, she could in that find ample consolation.
To insolent and unfounded pretension, she can
yield nothing; to the cause of patriotism and the
Union, every thing.

I have received from the Governor of the State
of Connecticut certain resolutions adopted by
the Legislature of that State, relative to the
tariff, the bankrupt law, the Act for the distribu-
tion of the proceeds of the public lands, and to
West Point Academy, which are herewith laid
before you.

The tariff, as a source of revenue, but espe-
cially by the important benefits it is made to con-
fer upon individuals and classes, has ever been
a subject of deep and absorbing interest—often
strongly agitating the whole country, and, once
at least, by the extreme length to which it was
pushed by private interest, threatening a rupture
of our glorious Union. That the time is near
when political aspirants will cease to endeavor,
by means of it, to acquire popular favor and ob-
tain power, we have no reason to expect. But
we may hope, that arguments addressing them-
selves to interests purely selfish, will not always,
or generally, predominate over the impulses of
patriotism.

It is not against a tariff, however, but its abuses
only, that I speak. This mode of raising a re-
venue for the support of the Government, seems
now to be almost universally regarded as the
most convenient and expedient, notwithstanding
the impossibility, under any adjustment of a
tariff, of attaining perfect equality in the burdens
imposed; for the duty being paid by consumers
of taxed articles, the amount of the tax must of
course be, to a considerable extent, irrespective
of property. But, the general favor with which
this mode of taxation is regarded, does not extend
to its abuses. If, in addition to the inherent and
unavoidable inequalities of the system, it be made
to confer special favors upon one section of the
country, or upon particular classes of citizens,
to the detriment of other sections and other classes,
it becomes anti-republican and oppressive—
and, violating the plainest principles of natural
justice, it is not strange that it should become
odious. The favors of Government should be
dispensed, not only with a liberal, but an impar-
tial hand.

I would not be understood as opposing all dis-
crimination in selecting articles for taxation.—
The legitimate purpose of a tariff should be re-
venue—but in its adjustment, those articles may
be favorably regarded that are classed with the
necessaries of life, and enter largely into the daily
consumption of the poor. A reasonable protec-
tion to the industrial classes of the Country
also, under a judicious arrangement of a tariff,
could hardly fail to be secured—but it would be
incidental merely to the main design, and would
not therefore conflict with the views already ex-
pressed.

The tariff adopted at the last session of Con-
gress, however, is regarded as inconsistent with
these principles and views. It proposes to raise
a much larger sum than an economical adminis-
tration of the government requires, and is un-
equal and unjust in its operation. The public
voice clearly calls for an essential modification
of it.

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voice clearly calls for an essential modification
of it.

Whatever opinions may be entertained as to
the constitutionality of some of the provisions
of the Bankrupt Act, but few, it is believed, will
question that 'it is unjust in its operations, and
subversive of moral obligations—that it tends to
encourage fraud, to destroy confidence between
man and man, and to aggravate the embarrass-
ments of the Country.' Its repeal, so far as I
have become acquainted with public sentiment
in this State, would be regarded with general,
not to say universal approbation.

Disclaiming all right to interfere with matters
of local interest merely, in any of our sister
States, cases may nevertheless occur, in which
their proceedings would involve consequences of
such general concernment, as to justify, if not
require, an expression of opinion, at least, by the
government and citizens of other States. Such,
I think, is the case presented in the contest now
going on in Rhode Island. Our republic is a
confederation of States. Together they fought
the great battle of freedom; together established
their independence; and upon common prin-
ciples, instituted their respective governments.—
These principles assert the national freedom and
equality of man, and the perfect right of self-
government.

Can these principles be subverted and trampled
under foot, and that too by military force, in

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But the lost one is not there;
Hearst thou not its gentle whisper,
Floating on the ambient air?
It is near thee, gentle mother,
Near thee at the evening hour;
Its soft kiss is in the zephyr,
It looks up from every flower.
And when, Night's dark shadows fleeing,
Low thou bondest thee in prayer,
And thy heart feels nearest heaven,
Then thy angel babe is there.
Maiden, has thy noble brother,
On whose manly form thine eye
Loy'd full oft in pride to linger,
On whose heart thou couldst rely,
Though all other hearts deceived thee,
All proved hollow, ever dear;
Whose protection, ever o'er thee,
Hid thee from the cold world's sneer,
Has he left thee here to struggle,
All unaided on thy way?
Nay, he still can guide and guard thee,
Still thy faltering steps can stay;
Still when danger hovers o'er thee,
He can danger is near;
When in grief thou'st none to pity,
He, the sainted, marks each tear.
Lover, is the light extinguished,
Of the gem that in thy heart
Hidden deeply, to thy being
All its sunshine could impart?
Look above! 'tis burning brighter
Than the stars of heaven;
And to light thy dangerous pathway,
All its new-found glory gives.
With the song of earth commingling,
Thou the loved one mayest forget;
Bright eyes flashing, tresses waving,
May have power to win thee yet;
But 'tis then that guardian spirit
Oft will whisper in thy ear,
And in silence, and at midnight,
Thou wilt know she hovers near.
Orphan, thou most sorely stricken
Of the mourners thronging earth,
Clouds half veil thy brightest sunshine,
Sadness mingles with thy mirth.
Yet, altho' that gentle bosom,
Which has pillowed oft thy head,
Now is cold, thy mother's spirit
Cannot rest among the dead.
Still her watchful eye is o'er thee,
Through the day, and still at night,
Here the eye that guards thy slumber,
Making thy young dreams so bright.
O! the friends, the friends we've cherished,
How we weep to see them die—
All unthinking they're the angels
That think guide us to the sky!

On our rout homeward, we halted at a spot where a novel scene once occurred, and which was described by an individual who witnessed it when a boy. Near a very small fountain, which was shown to me, stood a camel-thorn tree, (acacia giraffae.) It was a stiff tree, about twelve feet high, with a flat, bushy top. Many years ago, the father, then a boy, was returning to his village, and having turned aside to the fountain for a drink, lay down on the bank and fell asleep. Being awoke by the burning rays of the sun, he saw through the bush behind which he lay, a giraffe browsing at ease on the tender shoots of the tree, and to his horror, a lion, creeping like a cat, only a dozen yards from him, preparing to pounce on his prey. The lion eyed the giraffe for a few moments, gave his body a shake, and he bounded into the air, to seize the head of the animal, which instantly turned his stately neck, and the lion, missing his grasp, fell on his back in the centre of the mass of thorns, like spikes, and giraffe bounded over the plain. The boy instantly followed his example, expecting, as a matter of course, that the enraged lion would soon find his way to the earth.

Some time afterwards, the people of the village, who seldom visited that spot, saw the eagles hovering in the air; and as it is almost always a certain sign that the lion had killed game, or some animal is lying dead, they went to the place and sought in vain, till, coming under the lee of the tree, their factory nerves directed them to where the lion lay dead in his thorny bed. I still found some of his bones under the tree, and hair on its branches, to convince me of what I scarcely could have credited. The lion will sometimes manage to mount the back of a giraffe, and, fixing his claws into each shoulder, gnaw away until he reaches the vertebrae of the neck, when both fall; and oftentimes the lion is lamed for his trouble. If the giraffe happens to be very strong, he succeeds in bringing his rider to the ground. Among those that we shot on our journey the healed wounds of the lion's claws on the shoulder and marks of his teeth on the back of the neck, gave us ocular demonstration that two of them had carried the monarch of the forest upon their backs and yet come off triumphantly. —Mogfat's Scenes in Southern Africa.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives:—

I congratulate you upon the highly favorable circumstances under which you have assembled. May not one mode of expressing a sense of gratitude on our part, for the great and numberless blessings of Providence, be happily found in a quickened diligence and increased faithfulness in the discharge of our public trusts?

For a particular statement of the condition of our finances, I refer you to the report of the Treasurer. It gives me pleasure to be able to say, that, notwithstanding the embarrassments of the times, and the considerable falling off in the estimated revenue from the public lands, the interest on the public debt, with some ten thousand dollars of the principal, and every other legal claim upon the Treasury during the past year, has been promptly paid. To accomplish this, in part, it is true, a somewhat onerous tax was assessed the last year. But the good sense and patriotism of the people will never revolt at the payment of a tax, which they see to be necessary to maintain the faith and credit of the State, and to support an economical administration of the Government.

The funded debt of the State is now about \$1,700,000. That portion of it which was contracted to defray the expense of defending our frontier from invasion, and protecting the public property, in 1839, it is expected will soon be restored to us by the General Government. The remainder, incurred for the payment of Bounties on the production of Wheat and Corn, and to provide for the ordinary expenses of the Government for a series of years without the assessment of any tax, will have to be provided for in some other way. That it should be provided for, though obvious enough, I cannot avoid earnestly pressing upon your attention. We see how public debt is depressing the mighty energies, and checking the progress of some of our sister States in the West. Improving by such a lesson, let us endeavor to be rid of ours as soon as practicable.

That a 'National Debt is a National blessing' I hold to be a political heresy of the most dangerous character. If in some countries, a public debt, by its extensive ramifications and combination of interests is made to strengthen the hands of power, and to prevent revolutions which a grinding tyranny would otherwise produce, such arguments can have no application here. With us, government is not an usurpation. It is not a power adverse to that of the people, but a voluntary institution of their own. It is in fact, a part of the people themselves; having, with them, identical interests and common objects. The enjoyment of equal rights, a common participation in the choice of public officers, the sentiment of patriotism, a general diffusion of intelligence, and the prevalence of sound morality, are far better guaranties for the stability of government, than any that merely mercenary interests can afford. Here, a large permanent public debt has no redeeming influences. It is essentially adverse to our true policy and principles—being incompatible with the highest political advancement and prosperity of a State. Its continuance, therefore, when unavoidable, is a misfortune—when otherwise, unjustifiable. I cannot but hope, that the gradual reduction of our debt, with a view to its early extinguishment, will be a leading feature in the policy of all who may be entrusted with the management of public affairs.

Among the means at hand for this object, may be named, the amount soon probably to be received from the General Government; which, saying nothing of the balance of the 'Massachusetts claim,' as it is called, will be over half a million of dollars. This sum, it is hoped will be sacredly devoted to the great object of reducing the public debt. It is true but a small portion of the debt falls due the present year, and none in 1844—but it is not improbable that many persons holding stock redeemable at a future date, would readily avail themselves of an opportunity to receive the amount before due. If not, the money to be received might be invested in stock of the United States, to be subsequently sold and the proceeds appropriated to the payment of the public debt, as, from time to time, it should fall due.

In carrying out this policy, it will, of course, be necessary to continue the present tax of two hundred thousand dollars. The people, seeing it to be necessary, will bear it cheerfully. If it was folly to undertake to support government for a series of years without taxes, the sooner that folly is atoned for and we adopt a wiser policy, the better. If it was impolitic to borrow near a quarter of a million of dollars to pay away in bounties, to those who, with others, must at some time be called upon to pay the very debt thus incurred, the sooner that payment is accomplished, the better. Delay will aggravate, rather than cure the evil.

Let a tax, then, be assessed, which, in conjunction with the income to be derived from the tax on banks and with incidental receipts, shall be sufficient to meet the ordinary expenses of the government and pay the interest on the public debt—let the whole amount to be received from the general government, go towards the reduction of that debt—let all the net revenue hereafter to accrue from the public lands, be devoted to the same purpose—let there be the most rigid economy practiced in every department of the government—let all unnecessary drains upon the treasury be cut off—let there be no indulgence in wild speculations; nor engaging in fanciful schemes of 'improvement,' and the happy fruits of such a policy, I apprehend would soon be apparent to all.

My recommendations of last year in regard to

making the payment of costs in criminal prosecutions a charge upon the respective counties in which they accrue, and the retaining in the treasury the amount of the tax on banks for the payment of the interest on the public debt or other purposes, I would most respectfully renew. The views then presented, have gained strength in my own mind, by time and further reflection.

The report of the Land Agent, which is herewith transmitted, will exhibit the particular condition of that department. The amount received by him during the past year, from all sources, is about \$36,000. This falls considerably short of what was anticipated; and so far as regards the amount due for previous sales of land and timber, the limited collections may be attributed to the depression of the lumbering business, and great scarcity of money. That the amount received for sales made during the year is small, is probably owing to the narrow limits prescribed to the Land Agent by the law upon this subject, enacted at the last regular session, &c. to the terms of sale. I would respectfully call your attention to the suggestions of the Land Agent upon this subject. I am constrained to believe, that the change in the system from granting permits to cut timber upon the public land, to that of selling the land itself in mile sections, and that for cash, was injudicious. Under the last system but few sales have been effected, and but a trifling revenue from that source can be expected hereafter, if the present plan be persisted in. A sagacious individual would hardly expect to obtain the full value of property, by a forced sale at auction, requiring payment in cash. How can the public expect to succeed better in such a policy than in individuals.

The timber upon the public lands is constantly exposed to danger from fire—and to preserve it from pillage, surrounded, as many of our timber townships are, by lands of Massachusetts, upon which operations are constantly going on, it is practicable, will at least be attended with considerable expense. Would it not be better, therefore, that the restrictions imposed by the law of the last session be relaxed—that permits be granted to an extent corresponding with the demands of business, and upon more liberal terms, taking care that the State be fully secured? The avails will probably be as valuable to us now, to aid in the reduction of the public debt, as they will be at any future period. The suggestions of the Land Agent in regard to roads across our unsettled territory—the appointment of Commissioners to adjust settlers' claims for land under the late treaty—to the expediency of appropriating a portion of the school fund, for the benefit of those who have just become subject to our jurisdiction and laws—and touching various other matters pertaining to his department, are highly worthy of your consideration; to which I would respectfully commend them.

The Report of the Adjutant General is herewith submitted. It is gratifying to perceive, that an awakened spirit has manifested itself in regard to this truly republican institution, in some parts of the State. I cherish the hope, this spirit may spread until all shall more fully appreciate the importance of a citizen soldiery, and lend their efforts, not to ridicule and destroy it, but to maintain its honor and promote its efficiency and usefulness. The law of the revised statutes, which was suspended at the close of the last session, seems to meet with strong opposition from those who claim to be the true friends of the Militia. That it has serious defects, is obvious. And that much of the opposition to the law of 1834, arose from dissatisfaction with the whole militia system, I have no doubt. Where, however, opinions among military men are so conflicting, I will do no more, at the present time, than commend the subject to your attention, with the hope that you may so dispose of it, as to secure the good of the militia, and command general satisfaction.

I also lay before you the reports of the Directors and Superintendent of the Insane Hospital. Treating of matters so deeply interesting to the cause of humanity, and containing highly important suggestions and recommendations in reference to the interests of this noble Institution, these reports cannot fail to secure your earnest consideration. The committee appointed under Resolve of March 18th, 1842, 'to investigate the affairs and management of the Insane Hospital and for other purposes' made a report to the Governor and Council in June last. Three hundred copies were immediately caused to be printed and distributed to the members of the Legislature, agreeably to an order of the House of Representatives of May 27th, 1842.

A copy of the same is also herewith transmitted. By a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, under date of November 3d, I have been informed, that under the act of Congress appropriating the proceeds of the public lands, approved Sept. 4th, 1841, the sum of \$17,554 90 is due to the State of Maine, which will be duly paid on the application of the authorized Agent of the State.

In my address to the Legislature at the commencement of its last annual session, I endeavored to demonstrate, not only the unconstitutionality of the Act under which this distribution is made, but its gross injustice and inexpediency. The proceeds of the sales of the public lands, it appears to me, cannot fairly be distinguished from other monies in the Treasury, so far at least, as the power of Congress in relation to their appropriation and use is concerned—especially, as a large portion of the public lands now unsold, have been acquired by purchase and not by accession from the States. That the Act involved

the power of taxation for the purpose of distribution, seems evident—a power nowhere conferred in the constitution.

The amount thus distributed being needed to defray the ordinary expenses of the government, it is clear, that its abstraction from the treasury creates a void which must necessarily be supplied. This can only be accomplished by taxation, direct or indirect. For the General Government, therefore, to proffer us a sum of money with one hand, while the other is employed in withdrawing a much larger amount; pertinaciously insisting, that it is thereby conferring a benefit, is a palpable trifling with our common sense.

The views then entertained and expressed, have been confirmed by further reflection; and I am gratified in being able to add, seem to have been fortified by resolutions subsequently adopted by the Legislature.

Regarding the Constitution of the United States as above all price, believing that its infraction would be poorly compensated by a paltry dividend of money, I shall appoint no agent to receive the amount said to be coming to this State, without express direction to that effect. In the new apportionment of Representatives to Congress under the late census, the number assigned to this State being less than was contemplated in the acts of March 17th, and May 30th, 1842, further provision by the Legislature has become necessary. The district, in preference to the general ticket system, has heretofore prevailed in this State, and will, I am persuaded, continue to give the most general satisfaction. The peculiar views and interests of the various parts of the State will, probably, under this mode, be more truly represented—and the respect also which is thereby shown for the wishes of a minority, it is believed, cannot be without its salutary influences.

The question, you will perceive, I regard as one of expediency merely. For whatever may be the power of Congress, directly exercised, relative to the formation of representative districts in the several States, I apprehend it has no power to direct and prescribe the action of the State Legislatures. If therefore, your opinion should determine, from choice, to adopt the district system, I would suggest, in order to guard against a misconstruction of your views, the propriety of making this unconstitutional mandate of Congress, the subject of remonstrance or protest.

My views in regard to banks and the currency have been, heretofore, fully expressed in my annual messages. It is unnecessary to repeat them—and, as they have undergone no change, I have nothing to add. The report of the Bank Commissioners will probably be laid before you at an early day of the session.

A change in the time of the meeting of the Legislature, from winter to summer, I continue to believe would tend to reduce the expenses of the Government, and in various ways promote the interests of the State. We are not without evidence, also, that public opinion is in favor of such a change. I would therefore, recommend that the question of an amendment of the Constitution for that purpose, be submitted to the people.

I transmit herewith, a report, with accompanying documents, of the Commissioners appointed under Resolve of May 25th, 1842, to confer with the authorities of the General Government upon the subject of a proposed settlement of the North Eastern Boundary of this State, and for other purposes.

The result and final adjustment of this question, even if it should be regarded by the people of this State as preferable to further procrastination and another foreign arbitration under present auspices, I am persuaded is far different from what I have anticipated. For myself, I can truly say, that I have been deeply disappointed, to use no stronger term. By this, however, I would not be understood as intending to cast censure upon the Commissioners of this State. They were selected by the Legislature as gentlemen of elevated standing—commanding, in a high degree, the confidence of the public, and as eminently qualified for such a service. The correspondence on their part was conducted with signal ability, and the embarrassments of their position, and the circumstances by which they were ultimately induced to submit the question to the determination of the Senate of the United States, are fully appreciated. But however their course may be regarded, the result, is, nevertheless, a subject of deep disappointment. The course of the British Government, so far from having been, as was anticipated, conciliatory and liberal, was marked by an unyielding and grasping spirit. Its liberality if any was evinced, was in unmeaning diplomatic compliment, while its exactions were in acres and substantial privileges. For, this State can never admit that the case presented was one of doubtful title, in which the adversary parties might reasonably be expected to compromise by 'splitting the difference.'

The relinquishment of a claim therefore, by the British Government, to a portion of what has been denominated the disputed territory, cannot be regarded by us, as in any sense, a concession. If a portion of this territory was necessary for the convenience of the British Government, this State had a right to expect, on its being yielded, that a full and ample equivalent in other territory would have been freely tendered. Towards the fulfillment of such an expectation, there has not been the slightest approximation. The indirect overtures on the part of the British Government for an amicable adjustment of the boundary question, it is well known, were met on the part of this State, in a spirit of magnanimous forgetfulness of the past, and with a generous regard to the supposed interests and wishes of her sister States. Earnestly entreated

by the General Government, and pressed as she was by circumstances, she could not hesitate to place herself in a position admitting of an amicable, and honorable settlement of the question, confidently trusting, that the Government of the Union, in some of its departments at least, would secure her from sacrifice. For this step, she has no cause of self reproach. It was taken under circumstances that would fully justify its repetition. How this generosity and confidence on her part has been rewarded, is seen in the result! But I forbear to dilate upon the subject, especially as it would be unavailing. In this, Maine has not been treated as she has endeavored to deserve; it is far from being the first instance. All her injuries, however, cannot shake her sense of her duty. As a member of the Union, she will continue to be, what she has ever been, faithful and true. And if she could be satisfied that the sacrifice was necessary for the good of the country, she could in that find ample consolation. To insolent and unfounded pretension, she can yield nothing; to the cause of patriotism and the Union, every thing.

I have received from the Governor of the State of Connecticut certain resolutions adopted by the Legislature of that State, relative to the tariff, the bankrupt law, the Act for the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, and to West Point Academy, which are herewith laid before you. The tariff, as a source of revenue, but especially by the important benefits it is made to confer upon individuals and classes, has ever been a subject of deep and absorbing interest—often strongly agitating the whole country, and, once at least, by the extreme length to which it was pushed by private interest, threatening a rupture of our glorious Union. That the time is near when political aspirants will cease to endeavor, by means of it, to acquire popular favor and obtain power, we have no reason to expect. But we may hope, that arguments addressing themselves to interests purely selfish, will not always, or generally, predominate over the impulses of patriotism.

It is not against a tariff, however, but its abuses only, that I speak. This mode of raising a revenue for the support of the Government, seems now to be almost universally regarded as the most convenient and expedient, notwithstanding the impossibility, under any adjustment of a tariff, of attaining perfect equality in the burdens imposed; for the duty being paid by consumers of taxed articles, the amount of the tax must of course be, to a considerable extent, irrespective of property. But, the general favor with which this mode of taxation is regarded, does not extend to its abuses. If, in addition to the inherent and unavoidable inequalities of the system, it be made to confer special favors upon one section of the country, or upon particular classes of citizens, to the detriment of other sections and other classes, it becomes anti-republican and oppressive—and, violating the plainest principles of natural justice, it is not strange that it should become odious. The favors of Government should be dispensed, not only with a liberal, but an impartial hand.

I would not be understood as opposing all discrimination in selecting articles for taxation.—The legitimate purpose of a tariff should be revenue—but in its adjustment, those articles may be favorably regarded that are classed with the necessities of life, and enter largely into the daily consumption of the poor. A reasonable protection to the industrial classes of the Country also, under a judicious arrangement of a tariff, could hardly fail to be secured—but it would be incidental merely to the main design, and would not therefore conflict with the views already expressed. The tariff adopted at the last session of Congress, however, is regarded as inconsistent with these principles and views. It proposes to raise a much larger sum than an economical administration of the government requires, and is unequal and unjust in its operation. The public voice clearly calls for an essential modification of it.

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Whatever opinions may be entertained as to the constitutionality of some of the provisions of the Bankrupt Act, but few, it is believed, will question that 'it is unjust in its operations, and subversive of moral obligations—that it tends to encourage fraud, to destroy confidence between man and man, and to aggravate the embarrassments of the Country.' Its repeal, so far as I have become acquainted with public sentiment in this State, would be regarded with general, not to say universal approbation.

Disclaiming all right to interfere with matters of local interest merely, in any of our sister States, cases may nevertheless occur, in which their proceedings would involve consequences of such general concernment, as to justify, if not require, an expression of opinion, at least, by the government and citizens of other States. Such, I think, is the case presented in the contest now going on in Rhode Island. Our republic is a confederation of States. Together they fought the great battle of freedom; together established their independence; and upon common principles, instituted their respective governments.—These principles assert the national freedom and equality of man, and the perfect right of self-government. Can these principles be subverted and trampled under foot, and that too by military force, in

one part of the Republic, and all other parts of it remain unaffected and indifferent? On the contrary, I hold that in the maintenance of these principles, there is an identity of interest—that the vindication of them is a common duty.

Under the exercise of their right "to establish or change their form of government at pleasure," the people of Rhode Island substituted a written constitution for the *Charter of a British King*. Under the latter the inestimable right of suffrage was limited to a small minority, who under the forms of law, deprived the majority of many valuable rights and privileges incident to a free government. These rights and privileges, the Constitution restored. But the constitution thus formed, has been set aside, and the government put in operation under it resisted and overborne by military force. It is true, that all this has not been done, without a pretence of right. The validity of the Constitution is denied, because the first movement of the people towards its formation was spontaneous, and did not originate in an act of the Legislature. But it is not easy to perceive how the Legislature possesses such exclusive power. If they have it, whence is it derived? The people have never conferred it upon them—nor did even the *Charter of Charles II.* contain any provision respecting it. Can the servants of the people, with limited powers, do, what the people themselves, with unlimited powers, cannot do? To my mind the proposition involves a great absurdity.

But I refrain from attempting an elaborate view of the subject. My desire simply has been to call your attention to it, by presenting a few of its most obvious features. Should the occasion present, in your estimation, a favorable opportunity to contribute something, by way of resolutions or otherwise, to advance the great cause of human rights, and to sustain the principles which lie at the foundation of our republican freedom, you will judge whether it is not incumbent on you to do so.

As this will be the last annual communication I shall have the honor to make to the Legislature of this State, I avail myself of the occasion to express my deep sense of obligation and of gratitude to my fellow citizens for their distinguished favor and confidence, as evinced in repeated elections, and otherwise—and for the generosity and kindness, with which they have ever regarded the errors, which I am but too sensible of having committed. Nor can I omit to allude to the kindness and courtesy with which I have been treated by those with whom I have been associated in the administration of the Government.

These recollections, together with a consciousness of having faithfully endeavored, however great or numerous have been my failures, to discharge my official duties with a single aim to the good of the State, and the best interests of the people, will be to me, in retirement, a source of unalloyed satisfaction.

JOHN FAIRFIELD.
COUNCIL CHAMBER, Jan., 1843.

Legislature of Maine.

It is not supposed that our readers would like to have laid before them all the details of the Legislature. It is well known in the first place that we have not room to do so. And in the second place we can give a full account of the proceedings in one fourth the space. This course we think would be as acceptable as to publish the whole; and we shall therefore pursue it.

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, Jan. 5, 1843.

A memorial was received by the President, in regard to returns from Belgrade and Wales. Rev. Mr. Ingraham accepted the appointment of Chaplain.

Mr. Frye was Chairman of a joint Committee to contract for the job printing. Ordered, That the Secretary of State be required to deposit in the archives of the Senate the Journals of the past sessions.

Mr. Ingalls was appointed Chairman of Committee on Rules and Orders of the Senate.

Ordered, That the Senate hold one session a day commencing at 10 1-2 o'clock A. M. till otherwise ordered. Adj.

IN HOUSE.

Chairman of the Committees of the House.

On Elections—Mr. Frye of Bethel.

On Engrossed Bills—Mr. Poole of Standish.

Mr. Hubbard of this town is on this Committee.

On Finance—Mr. Abbott of Belfast.

On County estimates—Mr. Greenlow of Bristol.

On Bills in their third reading—Mr. Lee of Bucksport.

On Leave of Absence—Mr. Perkins of Hallowell.

On Pay Roll—Mr. Goodwin of South Berwick.

On Change of Names—Mr. Brown of Windham.

Geo. B. Starbird was chosen Messenger.

This Officer last year received including assistants \$5 per day. Some discussion was had whether he should receive less—after which a vote passed to pay him but \$4 per day.

Voted, That Reporters be allowed seats within the Bar of the House and that a copy of all public Documents be furnished them.

Chairman of Standing Committees of the House.

On the Judiciary—Mr. Little of Portland.

On Literature and Literary Institutions—Mr. Thurston of Charleston.

On Banks and Banking—Mr. Abbot of Belfast.

On Incorporations of Towns—Mr. Leavett of Levant.

On Division of Towns—Mr. Goff of Auburn.

On State Lands—Mr. Wadleigh of Oldtown.

On State Roads—Mr. Reed of Waldoboro'.

On State Prison—Mr. Hodgman of Warren.

On Rail Roads and Canals—Mr. Barr of Westbrook.

On Roads and Bridges—Mr. Holden of Casco.

On Interior Waters—Mr. Boyd of Harmony.

On the Militia—Mr. Perry of Oxford.

On Agriculture—Mr. Gibson of Denmark.

On Manufactures—Mr. Emery of Gorham.

On Accounts—Mr. Mildram of Wells.

On Parishes—Mr. Waterhouse of Scarborough.

On Claims—Mr. Lyman of Lubec.

On Public Buildings—Mr. Brown of Machias.
On Interior Fisheries—Mr. Hubbard of Paris.
On Military Pensions—Mr. Partridge of Portland.
On Division and Alteration of Counties—Mr. Richardson of Canaan.
On Indian Affairs—Mr. Chadbourne of Baldwin.
On the Library—Mr. Paine of Bangor.
On Hospital for Insane—Mr. Prince of Bucksport.
On Maritime Frontier—Mr. Pike of Eastport.

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, Jan. 10.

Some discussion arose in regard to the appointment of standing committees while there were vacancies in the Senate.

The subject was laid on the table. The Resolves were taken up in regard to the repeal of the Bankrupt Law. After some discussion it was laid on the table at the request of Mr. Hunt, who wished to introduce an amendment.

The Resolves were soon after taken up and Mr. Hunt moved that the preamble be amended by striking out "unconstitutional." This move was finally laid on the table till to-morrow.

IN HOUSE.

Mr. Perry called up the Resolves to instruct our delegation to vote for a repeal of the Bankrupt Law. Sometime was occupied in the discussion.

A motion was made to postpone the passage of the Resolves so as to give gentlemen the opportunity of examining the question. This was thought to be needless and was not agreed to.

Mr. Little of Portland, commenced speaking on the subject but gave way on motion to adjourn.

IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11.

Mr. Ingalls presented a report of the Committee on Senatorial Returns. This report gives the three Democratic Senators from the 4th District their seats in the Senate. Motion was made to lay it on the table—lost.

The report was afterward adopted.

Messrs. Hubbard, Main, and Stanley were notified of their election.

Mr. Hunt's motion to strike out unconstitutional in the preamble in the Bankrupt resolve was then taken up and after considerable discussion the subject was laid on the table.

The reports of the Inspector of the State Prison, of the Superintendent of the Insane Hospital, of Special Committee on Insane Hospital, of Commissioners on Northeastern Boundary, were received and disposed of.

The report of the Warden of the State Prison was also received and referred to a joint select Committee.

IN HOUSE.

Mr. Perry of Oxford introduced the following order, Ordered, That so much of the Governor's message as relates to the affairs of Rhode Island, be referred to a joint select Committee of one from each county on the part of the House.

The following gentlemen were appointed said committee, Messrs. Perry of Oxford, Wood of Lebanon, Morse of Bath, Chadbourne of Baldwin, Simpson of Sullivan, Pike of Eastport, Grant of Litchfield, Gould of Embden, Wadleigh of Oldtown, Hitchburn of Prospect, Jewett of Farmington, Rollins of Molunkus, and Brown of Monson.

Mr. Goff of Auburn called up the Resolve relative to the Bankrupt Law, and Mr. Little of Portland resumed and concluded his remarks against the Resolve and in favor of a Bankrupt Law.

Mr. Otis of St. George, moved to amend the Resolve by inserting before the word repeal, the word "unconditional," so as to read, to vote for the "unconditional repeal" &c. &c.

Mr. Little replied to Mr. Abbott.

The amendment offered by Mr. Otis was then adopted.

Mr. Morse of Bath, made some explanations of his remarks of yesterday, also some remarks in opposition to the Resolve.

Messrs. Lyman of Lubec and Frye of Bethel, spoke in favor of the Resolve.

And without taking the question the House adjourned.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

By the politeness of our Representative, Major Hubbard, we have been favored with the Report of the Treasurer and that of the Land Agent. Its great length precludes its insertion entire in our columns. Our readers would like to have some general knowledge of the condition of the Treasury and liabilities of the State, and if there are those who desire a more particular knowledge of its condition, we must refer them to the documents themselves. The present condition of the Treasury is as follows, as per Report—

Balance of cash in the Treasury Dec. 31, 1841, \$55,053 07

Amount received during the year 1842, 250,021 43

315,573 50

There has been paid out by the Treasurer, during the year 1842,

Leaving a balance in the Treasury, Dec. 31, 1842, of

7,967 92

Liabilities of the State—The amount of the public funded Debt, which means nothing more nor less than what the State owes for hired money—is \$1,725,362 67; \$731 of this is now due and not called for; \$17,500 is due this year; \$502,146 will become due in 1845. Other amounts smaller and larger will become due in 1846, '47, '48, '50, '51, '52, and some of it not until 1860.

In addition to this

There is the Penobscot Indian Fund, \$1,725,362 67

Permanent School Fund, 50,499 03

Balance due on Rolls of Accounts Nos. 15 to 23, inclusive, 20,792 92

Balance due on School Funds, 320 01

Interest due, uncalled for, 1,004 28

Warrants unpaid, 2,415 75

Balance due on wheat bounty, 10,174 30

8 53

Then there is to be added to this the amt

due for County Taxes which is equal to 11,390 40

Making total liabilities of the State, \$1,830,958 78

Resources of the State—Cash in the Treasury, January 2, 1843, \$7,467 92

Balance due on State Tax for 1840, 474 42

do do do 1841, 3,078 58

do do do 1842, 198,970 35

Balance of County Taxes from a number of the Counties of which

Oxford has in 1840, 22 63

do do 1841, 34 06

do do 1842, 1,899 18

Securities in Land Office, 186,253 17

Notes receivable in Treasury Office, 5,638 71

Making, \$312,398 30

To be added to the Resources of the State are the following items from Report

100 shares in Augusta Bank, Augusta, 60

do do Mercantile Bank, Bangor, 50

do do Maine Bank, Portland, 100

One third part of the Massachusetts claim against the United States for disbursements made during the last war.

Claims against the United States for expenses incurred in protecting the disputed territory, and other claims under the late Treaty, in relation to the Boundary line of the State.

Proceeds of the sales of timber and the public lands.

The estimate of ordinary expenses for the coming year, including salaries, pay of Council, Senate, House, Public Debt due, Insane Hospital, Agricultural Societies, Clerks, Bank Commissioners, Bounty on Animals, Rations and Powder for the Militia, &c. &c. amounts to \$320,118 96.

An estimate of the Receipts for 1843.

Cash in the Treasury, 7,967 92

State Tax (balances) for 1840, '41 & '42, 202,529 05

County taxes do for 1840, '41 & '42, 9,979 45

Land Office, 40,000 00

Bank tax, 25,390 00

Duty on Commissions, 1,500 00

Band dividends, 1,000 00

\$292,506 42

It will be seen by this estimate that the expenses of the coming year will amount to about \$37,552 54 more than the estimated Receipts. That is, the estimated Receipts will balance the estimated expenses minus \$37,552 54. We do not pretend to be financiers, and shall not, therefore, give a very decided opinion in relation to the question whether \$200,000 State tax ought to be levied the coming year for the purpose of paying this deficit of \$27,552.

The Augusta Age gave it as his opinion that the State tax of \$200,000 should be continued. The Secretary of the Treasury in his Report, as will be seen by the following paragraphs, gives as his opinion that this tax should still be continued. He says:—

"A State tax was annually assessed until 1836, and the Committee on Finance reported to the Legislature that year, that a tax would not be necessary for defraying the ordinary expenses of government. No tax was assessed for that, or the next three successive years. During the year 1839 there was collected the balance of a State tax assessed in 1836, of \$18,753 33. Why it was not necessary for the support of the Government to assess a tax in 1836, does not appear in the report of the Committee—it is conjectured, however, that it was believed to be unnecessary on account of the amount of the receipts from the Land office the previous year—the sum of \$133,567 65 having been received from that department in 1835. But at the close of 1836, it appears that there was a deficiency in the Treasury to meet the ordinary expenses of Government, which was under a belief that the revenue of the Land office rendered it no longer necessary; then, when it was ascertained that no longer belief was not well founded, a wise policy would have dictated a revival of the tax. Such, however, was not the policy pursued; it was preferred to substitute credit for revenues, and the funds necessary to meet the ordinary claims on the Treasury were raised on the credit of the State. This may be regarded as the commencement of the present public debt."

Among the reasons mentioned for a continuance of this policy, is the following:—

"The sources of revenue may be divided into two classes, one of which can be relied upon with confidence as to amount and certainty of payment, while the other is uncertain and fluctuating. To the former class the State tax and Bank tax belong, and they are the only important sources which can be looked forward to with assurance to sustain the Treasury. They together furnish revenues amounting to about \$230,000."

And in another place he has the following:—

"On estimating the probable expenditures of the Treasury for five years ensuing, exclusive of the annual School fund, costs in criminal prosecutions, rations and powder, and appropriations for making and keeping roads in repair, they will amount to about \$230,000 annually—provided the present amount of public debt should remain the same. At that time, or in 1847, the present Bank charters will expire, and the revenues derived therefrom will cease. Whether there will be a renewal of their charters, or on what terms a renewal will be granted, cannot now be anticipated."

"If in the meantime, the proceeds of the several claims of the State, against the United States, shall have been applied toward the redemption of the principal of the public debt, and the amount thereby reduced to about the sum of one million of dollars, and the Treasury relieved of this extinguished, then a tax of \$200,000 will be sufficient to cover the expenditures, and interest, which now require the additional fund from the tax on Banks."

"If a surplus should remain of the proceeds of the sales of land, after payment of the appropriations made specifically chargeable upon that fund, and a balance of the State tax and Bank tax should remain after they shall have been partially relieved of the interest upon the public debt—these sums, or either of them might be applied towards the gradual extinguishment of the principal."

"Some plan of financial operations, devised with prudent foresight, and pursued with firmness, is required to relieve the State from the embarrassment under which it at present labors;—without which, it will be unreasonable to hope or expect relief."

The policy recommended by the Treasurer, Mr. White, is judicious, sound and correct. We agree with him in every particular. We are perfectly satisfied that the policy of a State, to be safe, should be like that of an individual, viz:—To use every resource to get out of debt and keep out. But as the times press so heavily on the community, we would not withhold an expression of our opinion that if a State tax were raised sufficient to meet the current expenses of the year, and interest on State debt, it would be expedient to remit all beyond this amount of the usual tax. Expediency, however, is not a proper foundation for Legislation.

The Governor is very explicit in reference to this subject. He considers it necessary to continue the

present tax. We insert the following from his Message. It is to the point.

"In carrying out this policy, it will, of course, be necessary to continue the present tax of two hundred thousand dollars. The people, seeing it to be necessary, will bear it cheerfully. If it was folly to undertake to support government for a series of years without taxes, the sooner that folly is atoned for, and we adopt a wiser policy, the better. If it was impolitic to borrow near a quarter of a million of dollars to pay away in bounties, to those who with others, must at some time be called upon to pay the very debt thus incurred, the sooner that payment is accomplished, the better. Delay will aggravate, rather than cure the evil."

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, JANUARY 17, 1843.

Several articles intended for this number of the Democrat are crowded out by the influx of advertisements. Among them is an interesting Letter from a friend at Augusta.

Editor of the Eastern Argus—more facts in regard to his course in Lowell—His endeavors, &c. They may be expected next week.

We insert the following from the "Vox Populi," a paper printed in Lowell. It is neutral and therefore can have no motive for giving false colorings. This article agrees in almost every essential particular with what a gentleman from Lowell related to us last fall. We give full credence to its truth. It is a perfect key to the course of Elliptical since he took charge of the Argus.

Who can have full confidence in the integrity and purity of the Eastern Argus under the charge of Mr. Case with such an array of evidence before him of his political degeneracy? Who can sustain him? Who respect the Argus except for its antiquity? Or who give ear to its policy except in so far as it is palpably sustained by other and better men? Scarcely a day passes but we hear of men who have lost their confidence in the Argus, and leave it for some more sound and more consistent Journal.

We know of many in "Old Oxford" who are dissatisfied with the character of its editor. We would say to such if you wish to take a paper out of the County take the American. You need not fear then that your interests will be betrayed in time of alarm and danger. You need not fear that it will be like the prudent General who will "bring up the rear" for it will lead you on to victory.

"Elliptical Case is emphatically a 'soldier of fortune,' but unfortunately he always gets his ammunition wet by upsetting some unlucky kettle of hot water into his Magazine. He kept 'the party' in this city in purgatory for twelve years, when determining to endure his selfish dictation and rough-shod riding no longer they showed fight, and after considerable skirmishing and changing of position forced him to knock under and finally to quit the city. He went to Portland and took the editorial direction of the Eastern Argus. But it seems he had profited nothing by his lessons of experience in Lowell; for no sooner was he again in the field than the same old spirit of dictation was again warmed into life, and, mounted on a hobby of his own creation, armed 'cap a pie' with whip and spur, he was about to canvass the State and establish his dynasty. Unfortunately, however, for Elliptical, the good people of Maine had not been used to drawing in from traces, and the consequence was, they refused to obey his dictatorial edicts, and a quarrel ensued. Elliptical's affairs grew desperate, and he comes up to Lowell to get some friends to write him a letter—a certificate of character."

As this correspondence will be ranked among the superlatively ridiculous transactions of the day, and as the Democratic organ of this city wisely holds back on the subject, we give it at length for the amusement of our readers generally, and those who seek "sporting intelligence" particularly. We subjoin the letters. The first appears to be a voluntary epistle from Mr. A. C. Bagley, a gentleman of character and veracity to be sure; but who, not two years since commented with unsparing severity upon the hypocrisy, teacupping and time-serving course of this same Elliptical Case! What has brought about so sudden and complete a revolution in his notions of political consistency we cannot divine. The next is a certificate from certain other gentlemen—two of whom were always known to be his warm personal friends, and a third his clerk for several years, and who probably would like to keep on good terms till he gets his pay. Another one of the signers of this paper is a man who first commenced the war upon Mr. Case in this city, and who has often expressed an entire lack of confidence as to his political honesty. These gentlemen certify—for what reason we know not—(we wish not to impugn their motives) that Mr. Case has always been a thorough going Democrat!! If this is not the personification of the ridiculous, pray, gentlemen, tell us what is. At the time, or immediately after Gen. Harrison came into the Presidential chair, Elliptical Case had no ten political friends in Lowell. This is a fact so notorious that no man can gainsay it. He was condemned universally by the Democratic party—hardly a man of whom had a particle of confidence in him. They say he was never hissed out of a Democratic Caucus. These gentlemen will not pretend to say that he was not hissed in a Democratic Caucus, in this city. This we know to be a fact. It was soon after he had lost his office—he being then anxious to get back into "the party." This attempt on a part of Elliptical's few friends to "bring him out" in a political caucus, came very near breaking up the party organization.

Now, to come directly to the point, if Mr. Elliptical Case stands fair with "the party," as a firm, consistent, unswerving Democrat, why does not the Lowell Advertiser, their organ, come to the rescue and help him out of his quarrel? The truth is, the Democratic party of Lowell and of Middlesex County have no sympathy for him, and their organ knows his true policy—hence its silence. Thus this feeble attempt to bolster up the rotten political character of this dictatorial demagogue must be regarded, as we said before, of "this day and generation." These seven gentlemen say, "we have always regarded you as an unswerving Democrat!" Well, we will not contradict them—we might have been dreaming when we imagined we heard some of them saying hard things of Mr. Case on account of his

political apostasy. There could not be found seven more Democrats in Lowell to endorse Elliptical's political character. These seven who certify for Mr. Case, in order to give weight to their testimony, have to go to the Mayor & Aldermen to have their characters endorsed! And now we must suggest the importance of one of these Aldermen going to the Freewill Baptist Church to get his character endorsed!!

We speak from no ill feeling towards Mr. Case, nor from any political prejudices. But the attempt to raise the credit, by statements at least equivocal, of a political character notoriously bankrupt, excited in us such a peculiar sensation that we could not refrain from saying a few words, by way of introducing the interesting correspondence, which otherwise would never have been seen by a dozen of our citizens."

MESSAGE.

To-day we publish Gov. FAIRFIELD'S Message. It is like all the Messages of this distinguished gentleman, brief, but comprehensive. The doctrines and policy of the Republican Party shine forth most conspicuously in every page. No politician can read it without rising from its perusal, benefited and instructed.

THE MUTINY—COURT OF ENQUIRY.

This mutiny, as we have before remarked, is causing great excitement throughout the country. The Press, as well as distinguished individuals, are speaking of the case as if they were acquainted with all the facts and circumstances. They are expressing opinions condemnatory of Commander McKenzie and his officers.

We think this is injudicious, to say the least, if not unjust. We think it wrong to forestall public opinion in any case, and especially in a case of so much importance. Can it be supposed that men like ourselves, who are perfectly unacquainted with seafaring life, should be capable of forming correct conclusions in regard to such a matter? Can we properly appreciate all the facts, give them their due weight and form conclusions that will command the respect of community? This is what we are attempting. This is what we have done. This expression of opinion is still more surprising, inasmuch as all the evidence in the case has not been given. Such opinions we say ought not to be given; and if they are, intelligent men will give them but little weight, as it will be known that those who give them are but little acquainted with duty on Shipboard.

The narrative we gave last week included the main facts which have thus far been presented. There are other things, however, we would publish, had we room. We give the following as Spencer's plan of the Mutiny.

FRIDAY, Jan. 6, 1843.

Midshipman Rogers examined. This witness corroborated the previous evidence, and gave the following as a correct translation of the paper, in Greek characters, in Spencer's razor case.

"Those marked certain are E. Spencer, Andrew McKinley and Wales. Doubtful—Wilson, McKie, Warner, Green, Gedney, Wilson, Sullivan, Godfrey, Gullia, Howard."

To be kept *volens volens*—Sibley, Strummer, Scott, Van Brunt, Smith, Whitmore, Gazeley, Blackburn, Waltham, Rodman, Clark, Nevins, Selzer, Corning, Richardson, the Doctor, Ouchvan.

Those marked doubtful, with a cross opposite their names, will probably join before the plot is carried into execution. The remainder marked doubtful will probably join when the thing is done, if not they must be forced.

Any not marked down who may wish to join after the thing is done, we will pick the best out and dispose of the rest.

Wheel—McKie.
Arm chest—McKinley.
Cabin—Spencer, Small, Wilson.
Ward room—Spencer.
Steerage—Spencer, Small, Wilson."

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of Massachusetts met on Wednesday, 4th instant. In the Senate, Hon. P. W. Leland was chosen President, and Lewis Joselyn, Esq. Clerk, both Democrats. The House did not succeed in electing a Speaker until Saturday last, when Daniel P. King, of Danvers, (abolition whig) was chosen. The vote on the last ballot was as follows:

Whole number of votes 351
Daniel P. King (abolition whig) 176
Lewis Williams (Democrat) 172
Seth J. Thomas (Democrat) 3

Mr. King had just enough votes to elect him. Every member was present. Thus it will be seen that, with the abolitionists, the Whigs can obtain only one majority, while in the Senate the Democrats have four; which secures to them a clear majority on joint ballot.

The vacancies are not yet filled in the Senate. There were no less than 12 remonstrances against 12 different members holding seats. But little progress is made in organizing. Both Houses meet in Convention to fill vacancies in Senate on Thursday.

NO CHANGE OF DISPOSITION AMONG THE COONS.

It would be very strange if a change should take place. Their minds are like the laws of the Medes and Persians—unchangeable. The Kennecook Journal and Waldo Signal can see nothing to admire in the Governor's Message. It is all nonsense in their estimation. We suppose if each idea had been distilled with a host of bombastic words like those of Gov. Kent, it would have been a masterly production. Elliptical of course would not do so. We repeat of late, so we don't wonder that some "love darkness rather than light."

If Gov. Fairfield had only recommended the abolition of State tax—appointed a few Coons to office—called the present State tax an appointed law sanctioned the Webster Treaty—and approved the Rhode Island Suffrage Party, we should not have heard from these distracted Cideries. Grumbling, however, is an occupation they like, and it would be cruel not to indulge them in it to their hearts content.

BEFORE THE AMERICAN PUBLIC NEARLY SEVEN YEARS.

Benjamin Brandreth's Pills.

THIS vegetable and truly innocent medicine, purifies the blood, and immediately stays the further progress of disease in the bodies of those whose powers of life are not already exhausted. Where human means can avail, there scarcely is any complaint, or form of sickness, that the BRANDRETH PILLS do not relieve, and generally cure. Although these pills produce a powerful effect, that effect is not to preclude the body, as with other medicines, but the frame is invigorated by the removal of the cause of weakness, the morbid, the vitiated humors from the blood.

Harmless in themselves, they merely

ASSIST NATURE

To throw out the occasion of sickness from the body, and they require no alteration in the diet or clothing.

In fact, the human body is better able to sustain without injury, the inclemency of the weather, while under the influence of this INFECTIOUS DESTROYER, DISEASE EXHAUSTING MEDICINE, than at any other time.

The importance of Brandreth's Pills for seamen and travellers is, therefore, self evident.

By the timely use of this medicine how much anxiety and sickness might be prevented. Cold, Biliousness, Typhoid, Typhus, and fevers of all kinds, would be unknown. But where sickness does exist, let no time be lost, let the BRANDRETH PILLS be at once sent for, that the Remedy may be applied, without further loss of time.

—TO BE REMEMBERED—

That Brandreth's Pills have stood a seven years' test in the United States.

That they are a vegetable and innocent medicine, yet all powerful for the removal of disease, whether chronic or recent, infectious, or otherwise.

That they purify the blood, and stay the further progress of disease in the human body.

That, in many cases, where the dreadful ravages of a ulceration had laid bare the ribs, and where to all appearance, no human means could be applied, have patients by the use of these pills, been restored to good health; the devouring disease having been completely eradicated.

That a DEATH BLOW has been struck upon counterfeits, READ WHAT FOLLOWS.

Security to the patrons of Brandreth's Pills.

NEW LABELS.

The New Labels on a single Box of the Genuine Brandreth's Pills, contain

5063 LETTERS!!!!!!

In consequence of the great variety of Counterfeit Labels of BRANDRETH'S PILLS, and which, in many instances, have been made to resemble outward appearance of the genuine, it is deemed expedient to issue the unwary; Doctor Brandreth, acting under a sense of duty to the public, has employed those celebrated artists, Messrs. Perkins and Durand, who have succeeded in producing at great cost three New Labels, from steel, of extreme difficulty of execution, and so complicated a nature, as to amount to an impossibility of imitation, being considered by judges a masterpiece in the art of engraving.

The Border of the top, and also of the under label, is composed of the most elaborate and chaste pattern of lace work. To crown the climax of these beautiful labels, the paper upon which they are printed is previously printed with Red Ink, after a design so exquisite and minute as to defy competition; the top and the under label each contain the words "BENJ. BRANDRETH'S PILLS," written in red ink nearly two hundred times—the top and under label containing, therefore, upwards of five thousand letters.

There is also upon the top, the under, and the side label, two signatures of Dr. Brandreth; one being his regular signature thus—B. BRANDRETH; and the other his full signature, thus—Benjamin Brandreth; both being in facsimile of the writing of Dr. Brandreth, to imitate which is forgery.

The Brandreth Pills having these labels upon them, can be relied upon as the true and genuine.

Dr. Brandreth's Principal Office, 241 Broadway, N. Y.

N. E. OFFICE,

19, HANOVER STREET, 19, BOSTON.

Sub-Agents in Oxford County will be supplied by Mr. JOHN O. LANGLEY, my only travelling Agent in Maine; or by ordering from my Principal N. E. Office.

NEVER think to procure GENUINE BRANDRETH PILLS in Oxford County but of the following regular Agents for their sale.

PARIS, N. Y.

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Astonishing News!

THE TIME MAY COME WHEN CONSUMPTION WILL BE CLASSED WITH THE CURABLE DISEASES.—H. BUCHAN, M. D., 1432.

THE subscriber announces the gratifying intelligence that he has received from England a large supply of BUCHAN'S HUNGARIAN BALM OF LIFE! The only Compound known to the Medical Faculty which will effect a SPEEDY AND PERMANENT CURE OF THAT DREADFUL MALADY.

CONSUMPTION,

AND ALL DISEASES OF THE CHEST AND LUNGS.

Such as Cough, Croup, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side and Chest, Irritation and Swelling of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Hoarse Voice, Night Sweats, Emaciation and General Debility, Asthma, Indurated, Whooping Cough, Croup, &c.

For the last five years the HUNGARIAN BALM has been in extensive use in Great Britain, and throughout the Continent of Europe, where it has completely astonished the Medical Faculty, by its unparalleled success in the cure of

THE MOST HOPELESS CASES

of Consumption ever brought under their notice. In England it has cured thousands upon thousands of all classes—in cases of the most dangerous Consumptive character—and the English papers are full of extravagant eulogiums upon it, and upon its distinguished author. In the Hospital of Paris all other medicines have been thrown aside by order of the medical officers.

The great merit of Dr. Buchan's Balm is this—in all cases of Pulmonary complaints it gives IMMEDIATE RELIEF. A single bottle will reveal its astonishing virtues, and open up the fountain of health and strength to the afflicted. In case of life and death should never be applied to.

IT IS THE ONLY MEDICINE KNOWN WHICH CAN CERTAINLY CURE CONSUMPTION.

The subscriber has been appointed by Dr. Buchan Sole Agent for the United States.

Price of the Balm, only \$1 per bottle, with full directions. Descriptions on Consumption, Notices and Certificates of Remarkable Cures, &c.

DAVID F. BRADLEE,

Sole Agent for the United States.

COURT STREET,

OPPOSITE THE HEAD OF BRATTLE STREET.

For sale at the Oxford Bookstore by

WM. E. GOODNOW,

Agent for the County of Oxford.

Merchants and others in want of any of the above, can be supplied as follows.

Dec 20, 1842.

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\$10,000 REWARD

Will be paid to any Physician who will produce a better Compound for Family use than the

GENUINE DUTCH OR

GERMAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

STYLED

THE LION OF THE DAY.

TO the inhabitants of the United States and the Canadas—The Pills, well called the Lion of the Day, are respectfully recommended to the attention and trial of all those subject to the attacks of Biliousness, Dyspepsia, and other Chronic diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels. These Pills have long been without a successful rival in Germany, and throughout Europe, and many years in various parts of the United States, by the most eminent Physicians, as a Family Medicine.

This Pill is composed of extracts from nine parts of the Vegetable kingdom. They are warranted safe in their operation and effects. They are simple in their preparation, mild in their effects, and inviolable in their results. They have long received the most flattering recommendation from the Medical Faculty, such men as Dr. Hall, Dr. Guernsey, Dr. N. York, Dr. Delamater, Dr. Henshaw, and Dr. Landon, of Dutchess County; and Hon. B. Peck, M. D., of Glen Falls—these men have long stood at the head of their profession.

Against gastric irritation debilitates the digestive organs and produces a chronic disease: in some persons it is the cause of Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Hypochondria, Asthma, Gout, Piles, Epilepsy, Love Spirits, Chronic Diarrhea, Pulmonary Consumption, Sick Headache, Eruption of the Skin, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire, Yellow and Bilious Fevers, Jaundice, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Humors, and all Bilious complaints. These different complaints are each, one about the same, followed by a train of others, equally as deadly, each more than the last, and the last more than the first, one bad law must be supported by others equally as injurious to the property of the State. A perfectly healthy body is like a well tuned instrument, every string of which vibrates in unison, and the least injury to any one throws it into discord.

These Pills are not intended as a thorough purgative, as some will have it; they are intended to strengthen the system that has run down, and regulate the whole human structure, and remove all obstruction and assist nature in its vitiated laws.

For sale in almost every town in the United States and the Canadas. Price 25 cts. Directions on each box.

Be sure when you purchase that you get the Lion of the Day, having the written name of Merritt Griffin on each box.

For full particulars, see small circulars deposited with each agent below mentioned.

A GENTS IN OXFORD COUNTY.

South Waterford, A. Houghton.

Leitch, W. C. Kimball, and J. Walker.

Fryburg, H. C. Russell.

Brownfield, N. G. Rice.

Hiram, S. Pike.

Woodstock, J. Bicknell.

North Paris, Houghton & Bishop.

South Paris, O. H. Paine.

Norway, W. E. Goodnow.

Oxford, Wm. F. Welch.

Canton Point, J. Healey.

Canton Mills, A. B. Lewis.

Dirfield, C. L. Ennis.

Mexico, J. M. Duffell.

East Lunenburg, A. Bolster.

East Lunenburg, A. K. Onnup. O. C. Bolster.

East Lunenburg, E. M. Carter, & Co.

Hardford, W. Hall.

Jacksonville, C. Howe.

Porter, E. Moore, Jr.

Windsor, B. Netter.

And for sale in this place by Hubbard & Marble.

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C. C. CORLISS, Travelling Agent.

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